

Fair and cold tonight
Tuesday fair.

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DR. TOWNSEND GRIEF-CRAZED MAN'S VICTIM?

New York Police Hold
Trolley Conductor as
Suspect.

Prisoner Believes Doc-
tor's Surgery Killed His
Wife a Year Ago.

Had Threatened to "Get
Even," and Never For-
gave Surgeon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—In John Bell, thirty-two years of age, detectives believe they have the man who, early Saturday morning, entered the home of Dr. Charles Wilmot Townsend, in New Brighton, Staten Island, and fatally wounded the physician as the latter lay beside his wife.

In the motive on which the police base the opinion that Bell is the man they want lies a romantic story of love and grief, the latter so poignant that it drove a husband to murder.

Bell was arrested early today at the home of his parents in Brooklyn. The romance of Bell's life commenced two years ago. He was a conductor on a Flushing street car line.

The Conductor's Romance.
A beautiful girl, the daughter of wealthy parents in the fashionable section of Flushing, was frequently a passenger on Bell's car. She was attracted by his good looks and manners. He was in love with her from the first.

Bell asked his fair passenger to marry him, and she was willing. Her father, however, sternly forbade the marriage. Bell and the girl of his choice eloped. They made their home in Staten Island, where Bell obtained employment with a trolley company.

A year ago Mrs. Bell was about to become a mother, and Dr. Townsend was called in when an operation became necessary. Mrs. Bell died.

Breathed Over Grief.
Bell's grief knew no bounds. He was distracted. He believed that Dr. Townsend was responsible for his wife's death.

"He killed her with his surgery," Bell used to say. "I will get even." To change the scene of his sorrow Bell went to San Francisco. He was there during the earthquake. Still he remembered.

Later he came back to New York. His grief increased and was accompanied by hatred for Dr. Townsend. In this spirit, the detectives believe, Bell killed the physician.

HOW NEWS OF THAW TRIAL REACHES NEWSPAPERS HERE AND IN EUROPE



One More Juryman Sits in Thaw Case; New Panel Is Drawn

Four Seats Empty in the Box—Prisoner Prefers Death to Madhouse, But Mother's Testimony May send Him to Asylum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—One more juror has been sworn for the Thaw trial, leaving only four empty chairs in the box. The eighth juror is Charles D. Newton, a retired manufacturer. Before he was chosen, a new panel of 100 talesmen had been drawn for the trial.

The first panel of 200 talesmen will be exhausted before the four additional jurymen necessary to complete the jury can be obtained. Eleven talesmen were examined the first half hour this morning and all were excused.

Among these were Charles M. Mape, a manufacturer who had known Standard White for twenty-eight years, and Charles K. Harris, the song writer.

Death Before Madhouse.
The most startling feature of today's occurrences was the statement by Harry Thaw, when he appeared in court, that he would rather plead guilty to the indictment and go to the death chair than to run the risk of being declared a madman.

He had been reading the newspapers in which it was said that he would stake his life on the plea of insanity.

His face was deadly pale, save for a flush which came and went as he protested strongly against any move being made that would place him in a position that might lead to his being sent to Mattewan Insane Asylum.

Thaw has never feared the death chair, and never has he shown the slightest dread of possible electrocution. He seems utterly indifferent when the prosecutor talks about the infliction of the death penalty.

It is when the young man notes the observations of the State's three alienists who sit every day within the rail, and never for an instant let him from their watchful gaze that he shows intense irritation. Not once during the morning session did he turn to look at his wife or mother who sat patiently watching him a few seats away.

Emotional Insanity Plea.
Clifford Hartridge, chief counsel for Thaw, has made it known that the only plea for Thaw will be "temporary insanity." Mr. Hartridge says the defense will bring sufficient evidence to light to show that beyond any question of a doubt Thaw was insane at the time he shot White.

There will be no appeal to the "unwritten" or "higher" law, according to Lawyer Hartridge, who further declares that the character of Stanford White will not be assailed, and that the defense will conduct the case along legal lines.

He remains for the district attorney, said Mr. Hartridge, "to inject into this trial anything that will cause the introduction of testimony tending to blacken the character of individuals and degrade the community. I do not think that the district attorney will do this."

A commission to inquire into Thaw's sanity will probably be asked for by District Attorney Jerome at the first session of the defense during the trial that a plea of insanity will be entered.

With this move in mind the State has had three alienists in constant attendance in court during the trial watching Thaw's every movement and act.

Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of Harry Thaw, is prepared to go upon the witness stand and lay bare the innermost secrets of the Thaw family to save her son from the electric chair.

Counsel for Thaw have consulted with (Continued on Second Page.)

STANDARD GIVEN STAB IN HEART BY COMMISSION

Report to Congress Calls Oil Trust Briber, Fraud, Slayer of Competition, and Debaucher of Public Officials.

Crimes Charged Against Standard:

Monopolization, Knifing of Competitors, Discrimination, False Pretenses.
Fraud, Bribery, Corruption of the Press, Debauchery of State Inspectors.

Remedies Suggested by Commission:

Dissociation of the production and the transportation of oil.
The Government to fix rates for the transportation of oil.

The most terrific arraignment of the Standard Oil Company yet made by either private or public investigator was that filed with Congress today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Every conceivable corporate crime, from discrimination and false pretenses to bribery, corruption of the press, and debauchery of public officials, is contained in the catalogue of charges.

After a long and painstaking investigation, ordered by Congress, in which hundreds of witnesses were examined in various cities of the country, and ample opportunity was given the oil octopus to defend itself, the commission makes a report that completely overshadows the sensational disclosures revealed in the report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the same subject last May.

DESCRIBES COMPETITION CRUSHING.

Mr. Garfield's report was confined largely to the relations of the Standard Oil Company to the railroads of the country; the Interstate Commerce Commission's report goes into the whole subject of monopolistic control of the oil market. With a wealth of detail, it describes the devious methods employed by the Rockefeller combine to crush competition.

Some of these methods are outlined by the commission as follows:

THE CHARGES ENUMERATED.

"The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel."
"It has paid employees of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those companies, and has paid employees of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors."
"It has followed every barrel of independent oil to destination. Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice."
"It has tampered with the oil in storage in different States. Laws of several States concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard."

"The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers which it fills not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose and paid for at advertising rates, as ordinary news. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil Company."

"The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing company, continued to operate it under the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still independent and competing with the Standard."

"It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices."

"The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition."

"The Standard has habitually reduced the price against its competitors in a particular locality, while maintaining its prices at other places. When competition was destroyed, it restored or advanced former prices."

The commission's only knowledge of the competitive methods of the Standard Oil Company, says the report, was obtained from evidence taken under oath. It is stated that the Standard was given permission to explain or rebut the facts.

Methods Disreputable.

"This evidence, if true," continues the report, "demonstrates that the competitive methods of the company in the past have been unfair and even disreputable. Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience, and it is significant that the larger independent refiners sell the greater part of their product in foreign countries. One independent testified that 75 per cent of his product went abroad, and said he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where its methods as followed in this country would not be tolerated, but that he could not compete with it here."

It is the opinion of the commission that existing law is inadequate to cope with the evils complained of.

"It may become necessary," says the report, "for the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention of others that the Government shall fix in the first instance the rates and regulations of the transportation of oil. This method has been adopted by the Legislature of one State. It will probably be found necessary to disassociate, in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the business of transportation from that of production and transportation."

Railroad Officials Oil Men.

The investigation by the commission failed to disclose any instance where a railway company has been interested directly in oil lands or in petroleum production. Only one instance was discovered where officials of a railway company were interested in the production and sale of oil. This related to certain officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad, who owned stock of the Argand Refining Company, which was, on their recommendation, afterward sold to the Standard Oil Company, and the lubricating contract which the road transferred to the Galena Oil Company, a Standard concern.

Discussing in detail its charges against the Standard Oil Company the commission says, in part:

"The Standard Oil Company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer, and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary cir-

CHILD LABOR EVILS BEVERIDGE'S THEME

Indianian Concludes Able
Argument in the
Senate.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana after the morning session of the Senate today resumed his address on child labor, which he began several days ago, but which he was prevented from concluding at that time.

He held the floor for several hours this afternoon, depicting with great eloquence and earnestness the evils of child labor in the mines, factories, and mills of the country. His address was listened to by well-filled galleries.

As in his earlier remarks Senator Beveridge illustrated what he had to say by the use of maps and photographs. One of the remarkable features consisted of a large number of letters and affidavits which Senator Beveridge read and introduced into the record. The Indiana orator's remarks several days ago aroused much interest throughout the country. Since he first spoke letters and affidavits bearing on child labor conditions have fairly poured in upon him. Many of these are from the cotton mill districts of the South. They present graphic pictures of the distressing conditions under which children labor in the cotton factories.

One of the affidavits was from Miss Olive G. Murphy, a teacher of the Gale school, of this city. Miss Murphy has made a personal study of child labor conditions in the mines about Scranton, Pa., and mills in New Jersey. Her affidavit, which was read today, contained interesting information as to the condition of child labor in the localities named.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The weather will continue fair tonight and Tuesday in the East and South, without temperature changes of consequence, except in the interior of the Middle States, where it will be colder tonight.

ALLEGED BAILLEY PRACTICED IN A DEPARTMENT

New Charge Is Made,
Putting Texan in Ex-
Senator Burton's
Class.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 28.—J. P. Gruet, former secretary of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and son arrived here from St. Louis today to testify against Senator Bailey in the investigation which will be resumed this afternoon.

The Bailey people declare that if Mr. Gruet swears to what the opposition says he will swear the Bailey faction will put him behind prison bars instantly. The opposition claims that Mr. Gruet will have the papers to back up his testimony.

A new charge against the Senator has been brought forward. It is said that Mr. Bailey accepted \$5,000 from Burke Burnett, the Texas cattle raiser, for helping Mr. Burnett to put through the department at Washington a land lease worth more than \$100,000 to Mr. Burnett. Mr. Burnett is now in Austin and will go on the stand shortly.

An incident tending to show the animosity engendered by the investigation was the discovery last night of a huge six-shooter in a room adjoining the investigation room, where it had evidently been placed and forgotten by some one in attendance upon the committee. It is generally conceded that it would not take much to start serious trouble.

The friends of Senator Bailey are everywhere in evidence, on the street, at the hotels, and the members of the opposition seem to think it but a trifle to remain out of sight for fear of a rupture that might result in bloodshed.

DENY PRESIDENT'S GRIDIRON DEBATE

Club Declares Roosevelt
and Foraker Did Not En-
gage in Crossfire.

The following statement was given out by the executive committee of the Gridiron Club this afternoon:

"An article purporting to describe one of the incidents at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in this city last Saturday night was printed in several newspapers this morning. It is the invariable rule of the club that no reports of speeches of its guests shall be printed, and it places its guests on honor in that regard. The story was not printed in any newspaper that was represented at the dinner either by a member of the club or as a guest."

"The executive committee of the Gridiron Club desires to say that the story printed this morning about the discussion between President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker is false and misleading. This story carries the assertion that the President, in a running comment on the features of the dinner, said 'all come look alike to me,' and that Senator Foraker quoted the line, 'and all persons look alike to me,' which appeared under a cartoon of Senator Foraker, quoted it, and then added 'and all white persons look alike to me, also,' and went on with his speech."

Better Train Service to New York.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 28th, the Pennsylvania Railroad, looking to the better comfort of its passengers, will operate an additional parlor car on its popular New York Business Men's Express, leaving Washington 8:00 a. m. weekdays.

Effective Sunday, the 27th, the 8:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. express trains will also carry additional Pullman parlor car equipment on Sundays, making regular Sunday equipment of the 3:00 o'clock train. Pullman club smokers, three drawing room parlor cars, dining car and vestibule coaches.—Adv.

AMMONIA KILLS WORKINGMEN IN ARMOUR PLANT

Eleven Dead and Many
Others Injured by Ex-
plosion at Packing-
house.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Eleven men were instantly killed, three more were mangled so they cannot live, and more than twenty others were severely injured in a terrific explosion of an ammonia machine in the powerhouse of Armour & Co., Forty-third and Loomis streets, today. The men who lost their lives were killed instantly by the terrific bursting of a cylinder head of the machine.

The building was not damaged much, but an instant after the detonation the entire neighborhood was flooded with the deadly fumes of escaping ammonia, mixed with steam, which escaped from the engine. It was almost thirty minutes before any one could get near the place.

The heavy rumbling of the explosion was plainly heard for some distance, and it was quickly understood in Armour & Co.'s offices some distance away. Word was sent to the stock yards police station for ambulances and patrol wagons with medical supplies and physicians.

About thirty men were working about the power plant reconstructing it, extending its precincts. The five men who were struck dead in an instant were working almost beneath the big No. 4 ammonia engine. The three who were fatally injured were near at hand. The others were within a few hundred feet of the place.

Suddenly without a bit of warning and with a roar that shook the building to its foundation, the big steel cylinder head burst from its fastenings and was hurled through the side of the place.

Pennsylvania R. R. to New York.

Effective Sunday, Jan. 27th, New York Express trains from Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. will each carry additional Pullman parlor car equipment on Sundays. The new 8:00 o'clock a. m. Business Men's Train on week days will also carry an additional parlor car beginning Monday, January 28.—Adv.

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Alienists Watch Him.

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